

the right of the United States to exclude foreign citizens could not be granted away by treaty.

Congress Can Repeal Treaty.

Senator Swanson said that the Supreme Court of the United States in the Chinese exclusion cases held that Congress could repeal any provision of a treaty.

"Then Congress may violate the treaty," interrupted Senator Kellogg. "Congress can annul the treaty," said Mr. Swanson.

"Congress may violate the treaty by denouncing it," said Mr. Kellogg. "But has not the Supreme Court time and time again held that the right of foreign citizens to come to this country, to own real estate, to engage in business, to inherit real estate, may be legally fixed by treaty?"

"The Supreme Court has held in the case of the Chinese exclusion treaty," said Senator Swanson, "that you cannot make a covenant binding upon Congress with reference to the question of immigration."

"It is not the position of the Supreme Court," asked Mr. Kellogg, "that a treaty is a supreme law of the land until it is set aside by act of Congress?"

"That is true," said Mr. Swanson. "Then a treaty would be valid which provided that foreign citizens may come to this country until Congress shall set aside the treaty or violate it?" said Mr. Kellogg.

"If it should contain such a provision and Congress did not want them to come in Congress could annul the treaty," said Mr. Swanson.

"Suppose the council in a dispute between the United States and Japan, for illustration," said Mr. Kellogg, "should make a domestic question pure and simple but it was an international question in which Japan was interested, would that be the remedy of the United States?"

"It would be absolutely a domestic question and so held by every nation," said Senator Swanson.

"Suppose the council should hold to the contrary?" persisted Mr. Kellogg.

"Doubts Perpetuation of Fraud.

"The council could not perpetrate an absolute fraud," said Mr. Swanson. "The council knows well it is an absolute fraud in a court to make a fraudulent decision, that clearly such a decision is not binding. If the contention that the old world has defied up to this time that immigration, though immigration is not binding in the covenant, is a solely domestic question, then I have no doubt the council would so properly find."

"I have no doubt that immigration, the tariff laws, coastwise traffic, duties and all those things are purely domestic questions with which no foreign country should have any concern, or at least should not interfere," said Mr. Kellogg.

Mr. Swanson said he thought those questions were absolutely excluded from consideration by the league.

"Well," said Senator Kellogg, "if that is the opinion of the Senator then there is no objection to the Senate so stating, is there?"

"I will express my opinions on the reservations when I see them," said Mr. Swanson.

Taking up Article X, Senator Kellogg asked Senator Swanson if it was his opinion that the recommendations of the council as to the means of carrying out Article X are to be merely advisory and are not to be binding upon this country.

"They are advisory and advisory means the conscience and fair dealing and honesty of this country," replied Mr. Swanson.

"But are they legally binding under this treaty?" persisted Mr. Kellogg.

"I do not think they are legally binding," said Mr. Swanson. "There is no use of advising one by the law does not advise a Judge enters a decree."

Legality of Changes in Contract.

Senator Pittman then asked Senator Kellogg: "Is the Senator of the opinion that the contract could be changed by reservation as well as by amendment?"

"The contract cannot be changed by reservation or amendment without the consent of the other parties of the contract to it," said Mr. Kellogg.

"If the reservation in the resolution were adopted by the Senate in conflict with any of the terms of the treaty it would then not be a ratification of the treaty would it?" asked Senator Pittman.

"I think the treaty would be ratified subject to that condition, which would be accepted by each of the other countries if they saw fit to do so," said Mr. Kellogg.

"But it would be a change of contract, it was inconsistent with it?" asked Mr. Pittman.

"That would depend on what the reservation was," said Mr. Kellogg.

"I say if the reservation were inconsistent with any term of the treaty it would be a change to that extent of the treaty, would it not?" asked Senator Pittman.

"If the reservation changes any of the substantial terms of the treaty," replied Mr. Kellogg, "it is a change as to this country, and of course can be objected to by any other country and must either be directly or tacitly accepted by that country."

"In other words," said Senator Pittman, "if there is any change in any of the terms of the treaty by reservation just as well as by amendment then it is a change of the contract that was entered into by the negotiators that it is their consent?"

Senator Kellogg said that any amendments would have to be accepted by the other parties if they changed a contract in the treaty.

Would Reopen Negotiations.

"If the language of the contract is changed," said Mr. Pittman, "it is not for the party changing it to determine its effect, but it is the party to the contract has the right always to determine its effect. If we change the language of this contract by amendment or reservation we are not changing the change of language constitutes a change of substance, and yet no matter what the change is the other contracting party must agree as we are in a negotiation and reconsideration of every contracting power."

"Does the Senator from Nevada mean to say," interrupted Senator Fall (N. M.), "that if this treaty were drawn in the shape that we choose to draw it, and changed in every line, changed in substance in every substantial provision of it, and it is then deposited by the President of the United States in Paris and acted upon by any one of the other nations, it would not be binding upon that nation?"

"This matter is of too vital importance to this country as well as to the rest of the world for us to have anything but a definite understanding," said Senator Pittman. "I am not going to be bound by this treaty until we know that the nations with whom we assume obligations are also bound. That is the only thing the President of the United States will accept."

States will accept. That is the only thing the Senate of the United States has the right to accept."

Clash on League's Popularity.

A bitter colloquy between Senators Hitchcock, Fall and Pittman followed. Senator Swanson had said that the alleged stupendous public approval of the League of Nations was hardly to be justified by the facts.

"I will produce statements and figures to show you to just how great an extent it is approved," said Senator Hitchcock. "And I will promise you that the figures will show about the same adverse figures that you can produce."

"Yes," retorted Senator Fall; "and when I address the Senate I intend to read into the Record a speech delivered by the Senator from Nebraska in 1912 in which he charged that the whole peace movement had its genesis in the expenditures for propaganda by the Carnegie Peace Foundation."

"You do that," shouted Mr. Hitchcock, "and I will show you that the Carnegie Peace Foundation is far from approving of this League of Nations, is withholding its support."

"I cannot say that I think, in view of the size of the Senator's constituency, that he can be wholly justified in this assertion that the whole people are behind the league," said Senator Fall.

"In point of fact, I would rather take the judgment of the Senator from New York on such points."

The Senator Fall waved his hand in the direction of Senator Wadsworth, who represents 10,000,000 Americans to Senator Pittman's 100,000, and strode out of the Senate.

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CALLS FOR PROFIT QUERY CAMOUFLAGE

Attorney for Defence Brings Evidence That Subpoena Came First.

CHANGE IN RELATIONS

"Tribune" Praised Manufacturer and Methods Before Peace Issue Arose.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

MOUNT CLEMENS, Mich., July 14.—Henry Ford took the witness stand this morning in his million dollar libel suit against the Chicago Tribune and was taken in hand by Elliott G. Stevenson, senior counsel for the Tribune, who went directly to Mr. Ford's relations with the Tribune before and after the publication of the editorial of July 22, 1918, in which the newspaper called him an anarchist.

Mr. Ford followed his son Edsel, who was released from the witness stand after two days' examination. Mr. Stevenson was expected to be rough with the young man, who was the object of considerable disapproval publicly during his father's candidacy for the Senate because of the efforts which kept him in his executive position with the Ford Motor Company instead of in military service. This point, however, was only touched on by Mr. Stevenson, who asked him whether he was connected with the National Guard or any other military organization.

Examined on Contracts.

Edsel Ford's examination was almost entirely in regard to war contracts. The most telling point made by Mr. Stevenson was to fix the date of a telegram sent by Henry Ford to Carter Glass, Secretary of the Treasury, asking for an audit of war contracts and profits with a view to turning the 58 1/2 per cent. belonging to Mr. Ford back to the Government.

Mr. Stevenson has insisted that this request for an audit was camouflaged, intimating that Mr. Ford would not have asked for it if his son had not been subpoenaed to bring the red ink in court showing on its face that Mr. Ford had profited to the extent of several millions by war orders.

As a matter of fact the subpoena to Edsel Ford was issued June 20 and the request to Secretary Glass was sent June 23. The telegram was worded so as to indicate that such a move had been planned months before.

Mr. Ford was questioned briefly as to the early history of the Ford Motor Company. C. W. Willis, who recently retired from the individual States, and the Austrian Minister to Germany, Prof. Hartmann, gathered in Weimar Sunday on the invitation of Finance Minister Erberger to discuss the problems of the German Government. A plan was presented under which it is intended as soon as possible to transport the taxation systems of the individual States into a unified imperial system.

Herr Erberger announced that in the interest of trade and industry the existing examination of foreign letters and telegrams would be abolished, although it would be continued on packages and registered and insured letters. New measures, he said, would be taken to prevent evasion of taxation in the realm by means of payments in stocks and bonds. The Legislatures of the individual States at their next meetings will discuss Erberger's plan.

COPENHAGEN, Sunday, July 13.—Mortimer L. Rosenberg, German Minister of Finance, has issued a statement according to a Berlin despatch to the *Tiende*, that the proposed levy on property in Germany will begin at 1.25 per cent and will be graduated up to 10 per cent for property valued at \$12,500.

The rate will become higher until it reaches 65 per cent, on property above \$125,000. The levy will be payable by instalments extending over thirty years, beginning with January, 1920.

SERBS TAKE RAIL EQUIPMENT.

Rumania Complains of Seizure. Lenine Order Declined.

GABRY, July 13 (delayed).—The Rumanian bureau at Bern announced that the Serbian forces which have been occupying the city of Temesvar, seventy-two miles northeast of Belgrade, are evacuating the place, taking with them everything of value, including forty locomotives, 1,500 railroad cars, machinery from factories, animals and household articles. The bureau states that the population of the city is making an indignant protest against the action of the Serbians.

The Rumanian Government, according to the bureau, has declined another offer from Nikolai Lenine, the Bolshevik Premier of Russia, for the arrangement of an alliance between Rumania and Russia.

PREMIERS TO HOLD COUNCIL.

Recommendations of Industrial Commission to Be Considered.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

OTTAWA, July 14.—In a statement issued to-day, Sir Robert Borden announced the summoning of a conference with provincial Premiers to consider the recommendations of the Industrial Relations Commission which recently inquired into the feasibility of joint control of industry by labor and capital.

The commission recommended a national eight-hour day, collective bargaining, and the establishment of industrial councils along the line of the Whitley plan in Britain, but as most of these matters come within the scope of provincial jurisdiction a conference such as the Prime Minister has summoned is necessary before action can be taken.

PROFESSOR KILLS BURGlar.

Thief Slain at Fraternity House in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 14.—A marked burglar was killed by Prof. Benjamin Franklin Shappelle, head of the department of languages of the summer school of the University of Pennsylvania, in the Alpha Chi Rho Fraternity house here to-day.

The burglar, who was about twenty-eight years old and who has not been identified by the police, was shot after he threatened death to Prof. Shappelle and others living in the fraternity building. Heading a bullet below the heart, the burglar leaped from a second story window to the yard. He died within a few minutes.

VENIZELIS PLANS A LEAGUE.

Intends to Include the Balkans, but Rumania May Not Join.

BELGRADE, July 14.—Premier Venizelos of Greece has taken the initiative for the formation of a new Balkan league, according to a despatch to the *Tagblatt* from Vienna.

It does not seem possible, the message adds, for Rumania to join such a league at present.

"Why I Bond My Employees!"

An Employer says:

"I bond my employees for my own sake—and for their sake."

"I consider it good business—and good humanity."

"It protects me from losing my capital—and helps to protect them from losing their good name and business career."

"It saves me from all question concerning their honesty—and it saves them from impulsively committing acts, the consequences of which might cause them great sorrow and trouble for the remainder of their lives."

"The premium is a trifle compared to my other daily financial transactions—and nothing at all compared to the expense which a serious defalcation would cause to my business if I neglected protection."

"I am my employees' best friend. I must guard and guide them! I know each sincerely desires to be honest!"

"But I realize that each of them will always be subject to temptation and that upon some, perhaps, there will always be a secret pressure of domestic need, financial ambition and craving for pleasure which I, their necessarily aloof employer, can never know!"

NATIONAL SURETY COMPANY

115 Broadway

The World's Largest Surety Company!

FINANCE MINISTERS OF GERMANY CONFERENCE

States' Representatives Discuss Imperial Income Tax.

By the Associated Press.

WEIMAR, July 14.—The Finance Ministers, Premiers and diplomatic representatives of the individual States, and the Austrian Minister to Germany, Prof. Hartmann, gathered in Weimar Sunday on the invitation of Finance Minister Erberger to discuss the problems of the German Government. A plan was presented under which it is intended as soon as possible to transport the taxation systems of the individual States into a unified imperial system.

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SIBERIA CONGRESS TO WAR ON REDS

Ally Envoys in New Movement to Support Army Against Bolsheviks.

OMSK, July 3 (delayed).—Admiral Kolchak, the head of the All Russian Government, replied to-day to the message from Gen. Denikin, the anti-Bolshevik leader in southern Russia, in which the southern leader pledged his support of the Omsk Government. In his telegram, Admiral Kolchak said:

"I am deeply touched by the patriotic decision dictated by your high ideals of duty to the country. In the period of this disintegrating general depression and pessimism, you were one of the first to raise the standard of a united, resurrected Russia. By your decision at the present moment, you give the country another example of a soldier and a citizen who considers above all the happiness of his country and her historical future. God help you in your service to Russia!"

A congress of representatives of various organizations in Siberia to organize support for the Siberian army engaged against the Bolsheviks opened here to-day under the auspices of the State Economic Council. Those present included Admiral Kolchak, Peter Voikovsky, the Prime Minister, representatives of the allied governments and delegates from commercial and industrial organizations, municipalities and Zemstvos.

Vasily Farin, a Social Revolutionary, and a prominent Zemstvo worker, in replying to a speech by the Prime Minister, said:

"The Government of the Government in the territory liberated from the Bolsheviks brings important results. Russia is regenerating from day to day."

Production of coal in the Ural district is increasing steadily, according to a statement by the Ministry of Trade and Industry. One of the great needs of the All Russian Government now is better transportation, according to Mr. Ouslugov, Minister of Communications.

The report of the Ministry of Finance to-day showed that the assets of the State Bank shows their assets on June 15 totalled 3,498,574,000 rubles. Of this sum 652,514,000 rubles were in gold.

SAY THE FRENCH MEDDLED.

Italians Assail Allies for Actions in France.

By the Associated Press.

VIENNA, July 13 (delayed).—Flume, recently the scene of disorders between Italian and French troops, is quiet, with the Italian Provost Marshal maintaining order, according to reports received here. Few Italian soldiers and carabinieri are seen on the streets. The French remain in their barracks and are evacuating the place, taking with them everything of value, including forty locomotives, 1,500 railroad cars, machinery from factories, animals and household articles. The bureau states that the population of the city is making an indignant protest against the action of the Serbians.

The Rumanian Government, according to the bureau, has declined another offer from Nikolai Lenine, the Bolshevik Premier of Russia, for the arrangement of an alliance between Rumania and Russia.

BERLIN STRIKE NOT ENDED.

New Vote Is Forced by Spartans and Communists.

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, July 14.—Contrary to expectations, the transportation strike did not end this morning. In many of the pickets yesterday the employees failed to accept the employers' proposal of 200 marks bonus. Spartans and Communists attended the meetings and turned the tide against the union leaders, who wanted the men to return to work. Another vote is being taken to-day.

The strike fever among the bank clerks is vanishing, and it is probable that an arrangement will be effected whereby each bank may deal through the Industrial Council with its own employees.

SENATORS SEEK PARIS SECRETS

Continued from First Page.

which will be considered by the committee at its next meeting.

Resolved, That the Foreign Relations Committee respectfully requests that the following be transmitted to it: 1. All drafts or forms presented to or considered by the League of Nations relating to a League of Nations or League of Nations draft or forms prepared or presented by the Commissioners of the United States. 2. All proceedings, arguments and debates, including the transcript of the stenographic reports of the Peace Commission relating to or concerning a League of Nations or League of Nations finally adopted; and all data bearing upon or used in connection with the treaty of peace with Germany now pending.

Admiral Blue to Be Retired.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Rear Admiral Victor Blue, chief of the bureau of naval medicine, has been recommended for retirement by a board of naval medical officers. Secretary Daniels announced to-day that Admiral Blue's successor would be named as soon as President Wilson had approved the board's recommendation.

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HERALDS WILSON'S CALL TO HITCHCOCK

Administration Tries to Prove Harmony in Democratic Ranks on League.

RIFT WORRIES LEADERS

President Invites Nebraskan to Assume Leadership He Already Held in Fight.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Democratic high in the councils of the party are so worried over the difficulties which have arisen between the President and Senator Hitchcock (Neb.), who was his spokesman in league matters all of the time while he was away, that they are doing everything possible to smooth over the difficulties.

This fact was particularly noticeable to-day when publicity was given to the fact that the President had called Senator Hitchcock on the telephone in regard to appearing before the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate and defending his league plan. The President is seemingly anxious to do this, despite the decision of the Republicans to be content with Secretary of State Lansing upon his return from Paris.

Ordinarily the President could have called upon Senator Hitchcock or any other Senator a score of times in a day without any one learning of it. However, this particular talk over the phone was heralded to the world to-day through a Washington writer who has been used before to get the Administration's views before the public. The significance of this fact did not escape Republican opponents of the league scheme.

As a matter of fact, the Democrats and the lone Republican supporter of the League of Nations in the Senate are walking on very thin ice. The rift in their ranks, becoming known, has caused them no little distress. With a number of Democratic Senators inclining more and more to one or another of the proposed reservations by the Senate, it is regarded as essential by league supporters that there should be no appearance of a lack of harmony between the President and any of the league supporters.

Since the President's address on Thursday last, which admittedly failed to explain or defend the league covenant, the anti-league Senators have noticed plainly a solidifying and crystallization of opinion adverse to the league, while the proponents of the league, many of whom are finding it hard to swallow the Shantung provision of the peace treaty, Article X, and other phases of the peace pact and the league covenant, are plainly more demoralized.

The uncertainty now about who will lead the Senate fight for the covenant has added to this distress. It was reported to-day that the President during his telephone conversation with Senator Hitchcock had asked him to strengthen his leadership of the fight. If this is true—and it comes from a source in close touch with the White House—it is believed here by anti-league Senators to be direct confirmation from the White House of the split between Hitchcock and the President.

As Senator Hitchcock has been leading the fight to now with no question of any one else doing it, the reported invitation to-day to lead it again was taken as indicating that the Administration had discarded the Nebraska plan, but upon second thought, in view of the wide publicity given the incident, and decided to place the last emphasis and urge him to occupy again his old relationship to the President in the Senate.

ITALY FREES HALF OF ARMY.

2,200,000 Soldiers Demobilized; 2,000,000 Still in Service.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.

ROME, June 18.—Almost 2,200,000 soldiers of the Italian army have been demobilized since the signing of the armistice, according to a statement just issued by the Government through the Sicilian Agency.

Of this number there were 225 general officers, 75,000 officers of the staff and line and 1,600,000 enlisted men. The army has been reduced to the men of the classes between 30 and 40 years of age and men of the remaining classes who were released for special reasons.

The remaining effective of the Italian army in service approximate 2,000,000.

Who is responsible for your company's securities?

A large corporation recently lost through inexperience in investments many times what our fee would have been for looking after its securities.

The concern had invested its insurance fund in high-grade 4% bonds, convertible into stock. Its officers, although promoters of the Company's own business, were unfamiliar with investments and did not avail themselves of the right to convert the bonds. A loss of 10% to 15% on the investment resulted.

We shall be glad to give you an estimate on caring for securities if you will send for estimate sheets and for booklet "The Modern Method of Caring for Securities."

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